

Report From the Meeting of
CITEL PCC II WG-1 (WRC-07)

Summary: The sixth meeting of the CITEL Permanent Consultative Committee II: Radiocommunications, Working Group for the Preparation for WRC-07 was held in San Jose, Costa Rica on 25-28 October 2005. The major developments of this meeting are summarized below:

- WG-1 adopted an Inter-American Proposal (IAP) on WRC-07 Agenda Item 1.11. Under this proposal, regulatory protection will be provided for terrestrial television broadcasting and mobile services from possible interference that may be caused by satellites in the band 620 – 790 MHz. Administrations of Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Peru joined United States on this proposal.
- WG-1 adopted an IAP on WRC-07 Agenda Item 1.19. This proposal seeks to preclude unnecessary regulatory constraints that may restrict the development of the Fixed Satellite Service. Administrations of Argentina, Mexico, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay supported United States on this proposal.
- WG-1 adopted decision to instruct the CITEL Secretariat to make WRC related documents available in open section of the CITEL website dealing with the activities of the PCC.II Working Group for the preparation of Regional and World Radiocommunication Conferences.

The progress of this meeting on the individual WRC-07 agenda items is summarized below:

***Agenda item 1.1** – *requests from administrations to delete their country footnotes or to have their country name deleted from footnotes, if no longer required, in accordance with Resolution 26 (Rev.WRC-97)*

Brazil joined Argentina, Canada, Dominican Republic and United States in the view that in dealing with this agenda item, WRC-07 should continue to follow the precepts of Resolution 26 (Rev.WRC-97), which encourages countries to delete their country footnotes or their country names from footnotes, and should adopt the approach used for this agenda item at WRC-03 and previous conferences.

***Agenda Item 1.2** - *consideration of allocations and regulatory issues related to the Earth exploration-satellite (passive) service, space research (passive) service and the meteorological satellite service in accordance with Resolutions 742 (WRC-03) and 746 (WRC-03)*

The United States proposed additional 100 MHz to be allocated to the MetSat service in the 18 GHz band in Region 2, the lower 18.0-18.1 GHz sub-band. The United States also proposed consequential modifications to the coordination procedures.

***Agenda Item 1.3** - *in accordance with Resolution 747 (WRC-03), consider upgrading the radiolocation service to primary allocation status in the bands 9 000-9 200 MHz and 9 300-9 500 MHz, and extending by up to 200 MHz the existing primary allocations to the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and the space research service (active) in*

the band 9 500-9 800 without placing undue constraint on the services to which the bands are allocated;

Canada proposed primary allocation to the radiolocation service in the bands 9000-9200 MHz and 9300-9500 MHz. Along with these allocations, Canada proposed footnotes stipulating that stations in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from stations in the aeronautical radionavigation service.

***Agenda Item 1.4 - frequency-related matters for the future development of IMT-2000 and systems beyond IMT-2000 taking into account the results of ITU-R studies in accordance with Resolution 228 (Rev. WRC-03)**

- Canada proposes that all references of IMT-2000 in the footnotes of the Radio Regulations (eg. Footnotes 5.317A, 5.384A, 5.388 and 5.388A) be replaced by IMT and that any new footnotes developed at WRC-07 under Agenda Item 1.4 reference simply IMT.
- Brazil stated a concern related to the identification of frequencies in 470–608 MHz, 614-806 MHz, 3600-4200 MHz and 4400-5000 MHz bands for IMT-2000. Brazil is of the view that sharing studies should account for the need to protect incumbent services. Brazil will assess the feasibility of these bands after sharing studies are completed.

***Agenda Item 1.5 - spectrum requirements and possible additional spectrum allocations for aeronautical telecommand and high bit-rate aeronautical telemetry.**

Brazil and United States provided contributions on this agenda item to the Fall '05 meeting. Following is a summary of views on this agenda item:

- Brazil, Canada and United States continue to evaluate possible regulatory solutions under this agenda item (including possible new allocations to the mobile service). One approach these Administrations currently contemplate for some of the bands under study in ITU-R WP 8B would be footnote identification of existing Mobile Service bands determined to be suitable for AMT upon the completion of appropriate sharing studies. Such identification would not preclude the use of these bands by other services to which the bands are allocated on a co-primary basis and, in particular, would not establish any priority for aeronautical mobile telemetry in relation to other co-primary services.
- Additionally, Brazil expressed a view that, taking into account civil and military applications, the amount of spectrum required for wideband aeronautical telemetry should be limited to 100 MHz. Brazil is of the view that 5 030-5 150 MHz band needs to be studied for that purpose. Brazil indicated that it would not be possible to use the band 4.4-5 GHz by aeronautical telemetry and associated telecommand applications. Also, Brazil expressed concerns regarding 5925-6700 MHz and 22.5-23.6 GHz bands.

***Agenda Item 1.6 - additional allocations for the aeronautical mobile (R) service in parts of the bands between 108 MHz and 6 GHz, in accordance with Resolution 414 (WRC-03) and, to study current satellite frequency allocations, that will support the modernization of civil aviation telecommunication systems, taking into account Resolution 415 (WRC-03).**

With regard to Resolution 414, Brazil joined US in view that there is a need to maintain compatibility with services in adjacent bands. In particular, any allocation changes in the

108-117.975 MHz band must be compatible with terrestrial broadcasting systems and place no additional constraints on the broadcasting service in the band 87-108 MHz.

With regard to Resolution 415, Canada proposed modification to footnote 5.504A to clarify that aircraft earth stations in the secondary AMSS must not be used for transmission of messages having priority 1 to 6 in Article 44 of the Radio Regulations.

***Agenda Item 1.7** - *sharing between the mobile-satellite service and the space research service (passive) in the band 1 668-1 668.4 MHz, and between the mobile-satellite service and the mobile service in the band 1 668.4-1 675 MHz.*

Brazil joined Canada and US in their view that radio astronomy and Space Research (passive) services in the bands 1 668 – 1 668.4 MHz and 1 668.4-1 670 MHz must be protected from possible mobile earth stations interference.

***Agenda Item 1.8** - *studies on technical sharing and regulatory provisions for the application of high altitude platform stations operating in the bands 27.5-28.35 GHz and 31-31.3 GHz in response to Resolution 145 (WRC-03), and for high altitude platform stations operating in the bands 47.2-47.5 GHz and 47.9-48.2 GHz in response to Resolution 122 (rev. WRC-03).*

Brazil joined US and Canada in their preliminary views on Resolution 145 and Resolution 122. Brazil also expressed the view that it supports studies to identify a suitable common 300 MHz band within the 27.5-28.35 GHz band as per invites 1 of Resolution 145. Brazil expressed that the band 27.5-28.35 GHz is used (or planned) extensively by the broadband wireless access systems.

***Agenda Item 1.9** - *technical, operational and regulatory provisions applicable to the use of the band 2 500-2 690 MHz by space services in order to facilitate sharing with current and future terrestrial services without placing undue constraint on the services to which the band is allocated*

During the meeting, El Salvador proposed to suppress all allocations to satellite services in the band 2500-2690 MHz in Region 2. El Salvador based its proposal on the argument that:

- there are no plans to provide satellite services in the band 2500-2690 MHz in Region 2;
- implementations of satellite networks in Region 2 may negatively impact terrestrial services.

The United States expressed that the issue of suppression of the allocations to the satellite services under this agenda item requires further study. El Salvador indicated plans to provide official contribution on this issue to Spring 2006 meeting of PCC II.

El Salvador added its name to the preliminary view presented by the US at the previous meeting. The current preliminary view is supported by administrations of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador Guatemala, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Peru, Nicaragua United States and Uruguay.

Canada provided an update on the progress of the third meeting of the JTG 6-8-9, held in August 2005.

***Agenda Item 1.10** - *review of the regulatory procedures and associated technical criteria of Appendix 30B, without impact on existing allotments or assignments, Resolution 146 (WRC-03).*

The United States provided the following additional preliminary views:

The U.S. is of the view that:

- 1) Consistent with the above guidelines, significant increases in flexibility can be obtained through changes to the regulatory procedures in two specific areas: the definition of additional uses and subregional systems; the processing of the submissions for additional uses and subregional systems.
- 2) With regard to the definition of additional uses and subregional systems, there is no reason for the distinction between these two types of use of Appendix **30B** frequencies and that these two categories should be merged into one category that would continue to be called “additional uses” and would have the following attributes:
 - a) Coverage: Can include one or more countries without the need to obtain agreement from other countries included in the coverage area.
 - b) Relationship to Allotments: Would be implemented in addition to allotments or assignments.
 - c) Compatibility with Allotments and Assignments: Would be compatible with allotments, assignments in the List, and assignments for which complete information has been received.
 - d) Use of the PDA Concept: May change orbital locations of other allotments or assignments within the PDA
 - e) Period of Validity: Not specified.
- 3) In case it is deemed of interest to retain the “subregional systems” category, the regulations should make clear that this category intends to provide flexibility to countries that want to combine their allotments to operate a system with enlarged coverage area, i.e. the allotments of all participating administrations would be suspended in their totality.
- 4) With regard to the processing of submissions, uses of the Appendix **30B** frequencies would fall into two categories: “the Plan” and “additional uses”. With the Plan, the current rules continue to apply. Within the “additional uses” category, co-existence would be governed by the rules of Article **9** and **11** of the Radio Regulations, more broadly by the provisions of the Radio Regulations applicable to non-planned FSS bands.
- 5) Taking into consideration items 2, 3 and 4, above, the BR would be required to maintain two lists. List A will include: (i) allotments; (ii) assignments resulting from the conversion of allotments; and (iii) additional uses that meet two conditions: (a) have been determined to be compatible with allotments and assignments resulting from the conversion of allotments; and (b) have completed all required coordinations with all additional uses (both in List A as well as in List B defined below).
List B will include additional uses that have been determined to be compatible with all allotments and assignments resulting from the conversion of allotments but have not yet obtained agreements from all other additional uses with which there is a need for coordination. Additional use submissions not compatible with allotments and assignments resulting from the conversion of allotments would still be treated as in the current rules.

The reference situation that will be used to verify compatibility with allotments and assignments resulting from the conversion of allotments is based only on List A.

In the case that category of “subregional systems” is maintained, the treatment of submissions being proposed for “additional uses” would apply to both additional uses and sub-regional systems.

***Agenda Item 1.11** - *sharing criteria and regulatory provisions for the protection of terrestrial services, in particular terrestrial television broadcasting services, in the 620-790 MHz band from GSO BSS networks and non-GSO BSS satellite networks or systems.* Administrations of Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Peru and United States joined an Inter American Proposal for NOC .to ITU RR Articles 5, 9 and 21.

***Agenda Item 1.12** - *to consider possible changes in response to Resolution 86 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference: “Advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures for frequency assignments pertaining to satellite networks” in accordance with Resolution 86 (WRC-03);*

- The United States presented a proposal to suppress Resolution 49 (Rev. WRC-03). In accordance with this proposal, the United States also proposed to delete all references to the Resolution 49 from the radio regulations (including in Resolution 51). In ensuing discussion, administrations of Brazil and Canada indicated a need to reflect further on the potential benefits of retaining Resolution 49 (Rev. WRC-03).
- Canada proposed a new preliminary view with regard to the elimination of the 2-year extension in No.11.44 and resultant discrepancy in No. 11.47 which continues to refer to this extension. While Canada recognized that there is a discrepancy with No. 11.47 and supported incorporating the essence of the associated rule of procedure within the Radio Regulations to address this issue, Canada was of the view that the date of bringing into use (DBIU), provisionally recorded in the Master Register, should be considered as a planned date, identified for information purposes only and subject to change. Canada insisted that the recorded DBIU should not be considered as a regulatory deadline, beyond which a provisional entry will be suppressed if the assignment is not brought into use or the proposed date of bringing into use is not extended in accordance with the associated rules of procedure. Under the Canadian approach, the network should continue to maintain its provisional status up to the latest date prescribed by No. 11.44 regardless of the proposed DBIU identified in the notice. If the administration fails to bring an assignment, provisionally entered into the Master Register, into use or fails to notify, to the BR, that such an assignment has been brought into use within the prescribed limits, then the provisional entries should be cancelled by the BR, after consulting with the responsible administration.

***Agenda Item 1.13** - *Taking into account Resolutions 729 (WRC-97), 351 (WRC-03) and 544 (WRC-03), to review the allocations to all services in the HF bands between 4 MHz and 10 MHz, excluding those allocations to services in the frequency range 7 000-7 200 kHz and*

*those bands whose allotment plans are in **Appendices 25, 26 and 27** and whose channelling arrangements are in **Appendix 17**, taking account of the impact of new modulation techniques, adaptive control techniques and the spectrum requirements for HF broadcasting;*

Canada proposed:

- NOC to HF spectrum allocations in this band;
- Retain the current primary amateur service allocation at 7200-7300 kHz in Region 2.

***Agenda Item 1.14** - *Operational procedures and requirements of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) and other related provisions of the Radio Regulations*

No significant developments with regard to this agenda item at Fall '05 meeting.

***Agenda Item 1.15** - *To consider a secondary allocation to the amateur service in the frequency band 135.7-137.8 kHz.*

Canada proposed a secondary allocation to the amateur service in the band 135.7-137.8 kHz. Canada also proposed that the stations in amateur service in the band 135.7-137.8 KHz shall not exceed a maximum radiated power of 1 W (e.i.r.p.).

***Agenda Item 1.16** - *To consider the regulatory and operational provisions for Maritime Mobile Service Identities (MMSIs) for equipment other than shipborne mobile equipment, taking into account Resolutions 344 (Rev.WRC-03) and 353 (Rev.WRC-03)*

Canada proposed modifications to ITU RR Article 19 to introduce provisions for MMSI assignments to aids to navigation and define a unique format to distinguish these stations from ship, coast stations and aircraft stations. The proposed format accommodates the assignment of up to 10,000 MMSIs per MID for aids to navigation and only prevents the allocation of eight MIDs from the available MID resource.

***Agenda Item 1.17** - *allocation to the FSS for feeder links for non-geostationary-satellite networks in the mobile-satellite service with service links below 1 GHz in the bands 1390-1392 MHz (Earth-to-space) and 1430-1432 MHz (space-to-Earth).*

Costa Rica joined Brazil and Canada in their view that the issues under this agenda item were extensively discussed at WRC-03. The existing services in the subject and adjacent bands, in particular the fixed and radiolocation services, must be protected..

***Agenda Item 1.18** - *pfed limits in the band 17.7-19.7 GHz for satellite systems using highly inclined orbits.*

The United States proposal from the previous meeting was incorporated into CITEL's preliminary proposals document.

***Agenda Item 1.19** - *spectrum requirements for global broadband satellite systems in order to identify possible global harmonized FSS frequency bands for the use of Internet applications, and consider the appropriate regulatory/technical provisions.*

Administrations of Argentina, Mexico, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay joined United States on its proposal for NOC to Article 5 under this agenda item. This proposal was adopted as an IAP.

Agenda Item 1.20 - *regulatory measures for the protection of the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) from unwanted emissions of active services.*

No significant developments with regard to this agenda item at spring '05 meeting.

Agenda item 1.21 - *compatibility between radio astronomy service and active space services.*

No significant developments with regard to this agenda item at spring '05 meeting.

Next meeting

The next meeting of CITEL PCC II is scheduled for 20-23 of June in Lima, Peru.